EMERALD ASH BORER IN NEWSTEAD

The Emerald Ash Borer has been found along Pleasant View Drive in Lancaster within 5 miles of Newstead. It has also been found to the east in Pembroke. Does this mean it is inevitable in Newstead?

YES –BUT a question remains as to when. HOWEVER--The principal method of transmitting an infestation is by man carrying it via wood, **PARTICULARLY FIREWOOD.** We MUST be very careful here. DEC law limits transporting untreated firewood more than 50 miles however this can easily bring infected trees into our town since there are infestations close by. Unfortunately detecting an infestation in a tree may only occur a number of years after the infestation actually began. Also, known infected trees can be readily used as firewood. This makes it very likely infected wood is being transported in the area. The best solution is to use only very local firewood. BURN IT WHERE IT GREW---SEE FIREWOOD INFO SHEET

So what else should a property owner in Newstead do **besides do NOT plant ash trees**?

First: Learn to identify ash trees, EAB's only food. Excellent online field guides are available under "Homeowner Information" and at www.emeraldashborer.info. This website also has plenty of other useful information. See ash identification info sheet available at http://www.nyis.info/pdf/ash%20ID.pdf

Second: Review the location of your property lines. No point in treating or removing a tree that is really on your neighbor's property.

Third: Consider what you want to do about the ash trees on your property. There are three basic options: 1. Do nothing and let the infestation run its course. 2. Remove the tree before it dies. 3. Treat the tree.

Some questions to think about to help decide which option to use: What is the cost of doing nothing as opposed to taking action, remembering, that after the tree dies it will start shedding limbs which becomes a liability and health hazard. How much value does the tree add to my property? How long will it take to replace it if it dies or I have to remove it? How attractive is it. How much shade does it provide? Do I really want to risk losing it? Pesticide treatments can be effective and can with good confidence allow an ash tree to survive, but how much will it cost to treat a given tree and for how long? As in any other project, which may alter your property value, consult at least 3 reputable tree service professionals before choosing a treatment method and service. See the info sheet "What Homeowners Need to Know about the Emerald Ash Borer" for additional info.

Some things to consider while thinking: EAB killed trees can be used for firewood but transporting the wood WILL spread the borer. The probability of a given ash tree surviving a local borer infestation is about 0 unless treated. A dead tree will start shedding pieces soon

after dying, which could be both dangerous and unsightly. EAB WILL be in Newstead soon if it isn't here already.

Emerald Ash Borer Detection:
Detection is important in controlling the spread of the insect in Newstead. We have a large number of ash trees so it is inevitable we will ultimately have borers in significant numbers. If you have ash trees that you are interested in saving, detecting the presence of the borer in the nearby area is critical in that immediate treatment should be started.

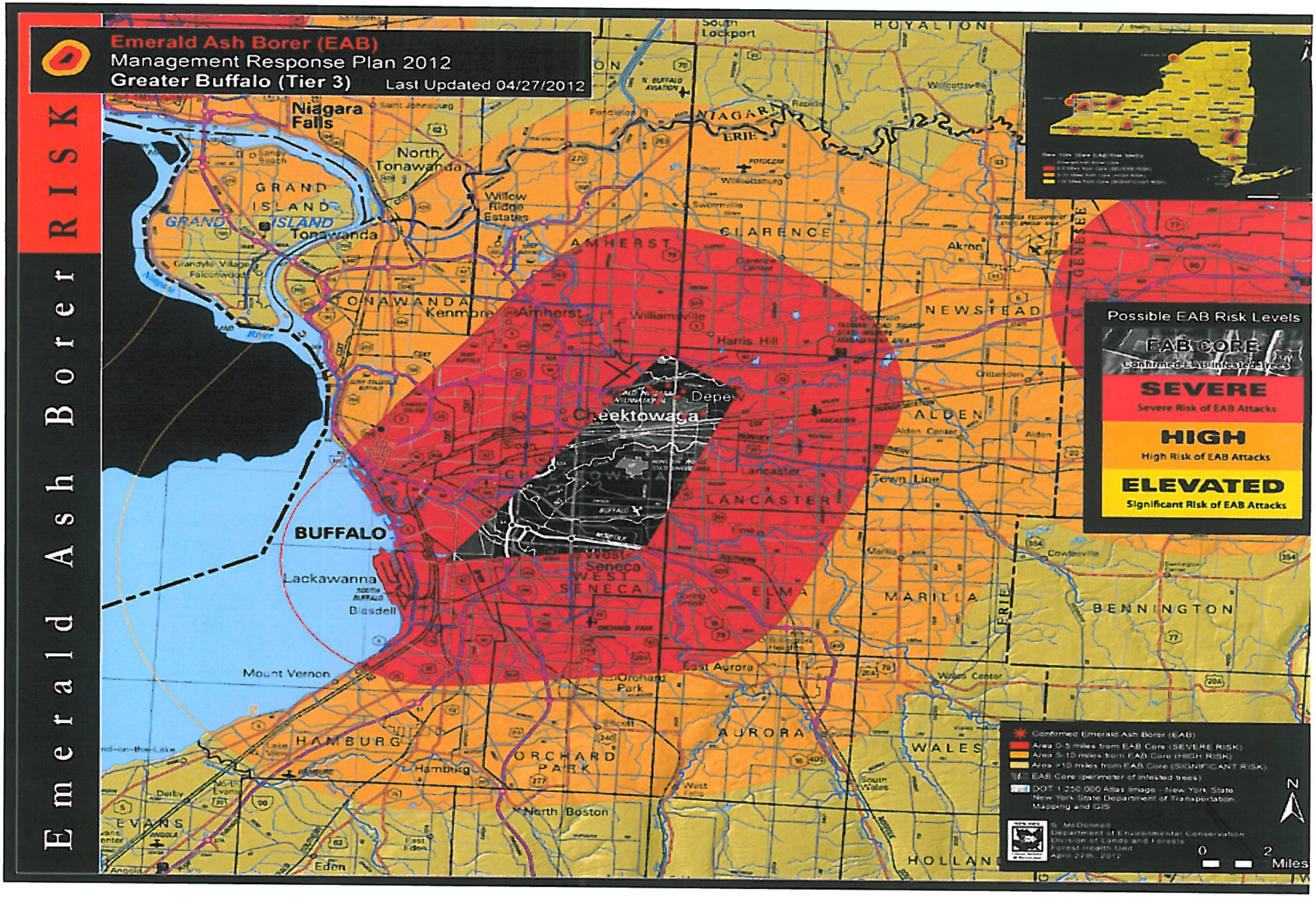
The strongest indication of EAB presence is significant woodpecker damage. Compared to the surface bark damage perhaps caused by squirrels or raccoons, woodpeckers strip off surface bark then drill holes up to a half inch deep to reach immature borers residing just beneath the bark.

Other signs to be aware of are; reduced tree leaves both in number and size, D-shaped exit holes in the trunk, strong lively shoots starting from the tree's lower trunk and, vertical cracks in the bark caused by EAB damaged Word callouses that push out the bark. See additional material.

Because we have a large amount of ash trees in Newstead and they tend to freely start growing in lower wetter recently abandoned lands we are experiencing another condition killing a significant number of ash. This is a disease commonly called the ash decline. It is not related to the Emerald Ash Borer. This disease also results in stunted, poorly leaved dying trees. The most significant immediately observable difference is the lack of exit holes in the trunk and no woodpecker activity. Also ash decline is prevalent in ash trees growing in lower poor drainage areas. If in doubt please call the Newstead Town Hall to arrange for an on-site inspection.

Additional Information is available at the Newstead Town Hall and on its website. Also visit New York's invasive species site www.nyis.info. For information in determining the value of your trees and establishing a management plan see homeowner information at Purdue University's site : www.emeraldashborer.info. Indiana's extension service provides a cost calculator at http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/treecomputer/v2beta/ which you may also find useful. Cornell Cooperative Extension provides a wealth of information at http://www.newyorkinvasivespecies.org/insects/EmeraldAshBorer.aspx including pictures of the insect in various life stages, but the maps are a bit out of date. To find the most recent maps, as well as a host of other information, consult the DEC's website at http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7253.html.

If you have any questions or think you may have an infected tree call the Newstead Town Clerk's office at 542-4573.


Emerald Ash Borer RISK
Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)
Management Response Plan 2012
Greater Buffalo (Tier 3)
Last Updated 04/27/2012
Possible EAB Risk Levels
EAB CORE
Confirmed EAB Infested Trees
SEVERE
Severe Risk of EAB Attacks
HIGH
High Risk of EAB Attacks
ELEVATED
Significant Risk of EAB Attacks
Confirmed Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)
Area 0-5 miles from EAB Core (SEVERE RISK)
Area 5-10 miles from EAB Core (HIGH RISK)
Area >10 miles from EAB Core (SIGNIFICANT RISK)
EAB Core (perimeter of infested trees)
DOT 1:250,000 Atlas Image - New York State
New York State Department of Transportation, Mapping and GIS
S. McDonnell
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Lands and Forests
Forest Health Unit
April 27th, 2012
N
0
2
Miles
BUFFALO
Niagara Falls
North Tonawanda
Tonawanda
GRAND ISLAND
Kenmore
Amherst
Williamsville
Harris Hill
Cheektowaga
Depew
Lancaster
West Seneca
Lackawanna
Blasdell
Mount Vernon
Orchard Park
East Aurora
Hamburg
North Boston
Eden
AMHERST
CLARENCE
NEWSTEAD
ALDEN
LANCASTER
ELMA
MARILLA
BENNINGTON
AURORA
WALES
ORCHARD PARK
HAMBURG
EVANS
HOLLAND
ROYALTON
NIAGARA
ERIE
GENESEE

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

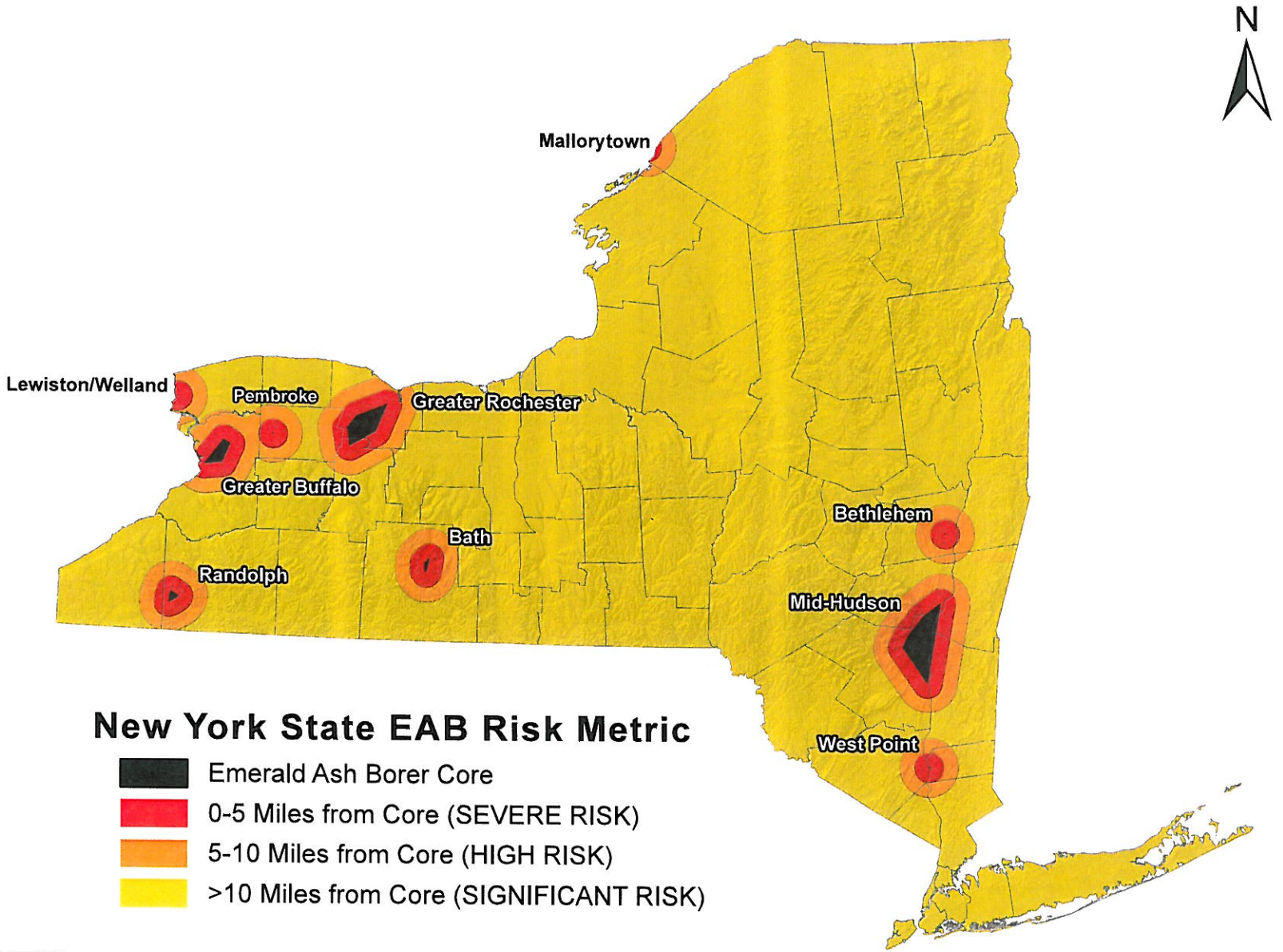
Management Response Plan 2012

Bath, Bethlehem, Greater Buffalo, Greater Rochester, Lewiston/Welland, Mallorytown, Mid-Hudson, Pembroke, Randolph, West Point

Last Updated 07/18/2012

RESPONSE PLAN

Emerald Ash Borer RISK



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Division of Lands and Forests
Forest Health Unit

July 18th, 2012